

**THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH**  
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by  
**HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,**  
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**WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.**

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.

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**ATTORNEY AT LAW.**  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-4f.]

**J. WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
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OFFICE at Lewis B. Cratcher's, opposite the Capital of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-4f.

**J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-4f.

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**LYSANDER HORD,**  
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FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

**JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y\*]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863-4f.

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

**ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.**

**Beer and Ale.**

I AM THE AGENT OF **WOLF & WALKER,** The celebrated BREWERS of Lexington, Ky., and will sell BEER and ALE, of their make, at Lexington prices. Custom solicited. L. TOBIN. Frankfort, March 30, 1864-1m

**Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.**

On and after Monday, March 28, 1864, EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations), leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.) SAM'L GILL, Sup't. Monday, March 28, 1864-4f

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.  
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Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding.—Headquarters, in the field.

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Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

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INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort. James F. Tureman, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
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### Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.  
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown. Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville. Belvid J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling. Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield. James P. Metcalf, Reporter, Frankfort. Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort. R. R. Salling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

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7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville. Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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## Dodge's Patent Grates.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT FOR THE COUNTY OF FRANKLIN,

To set Grates under Dodge's Patent Improvement,  
And is fully prepared to comply with all orders for them.  
JOHN HALY.  
Frankfort, March 23, 1864-4f.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

**UNION PRESS.**

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. Demanding that the rebellion be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as a gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized. In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace. The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of the press, are to us the surest guarantee—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its readers with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community. Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not unduly to furnish its readers with the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864. TERMS. To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week. To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1.00 per month; \$5.00 for six months; \$9.00 for one year. L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

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**CEDRON BITTERS.**

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, and more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His COMPOUND PECTORAL OF WILD CUCURBIT, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and stands undaunted before the most venomous snake. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be. While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies. It is

## DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864

## An Appropriate Proclamation.

On the 9th May, President LINCOLN issued the subjoined Proclamation. Let every loyal heart respond:—

To the Friends of Union and Liberty:

Enough is known of army operations within the last five days to claim our special gratitude to God, while what remains undone demands our most sincere prayers, and reliance upon Him, without whom all human efforts are vain.

I recommend that all patriots at their homes, in their places of public worship, and wherever they may be, unite in common thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

There is a rumor that Gen. SHERMAN's forces took possession of Dalton, Georgia, on Saturday. There is no late direct news from his army.

We learn that Munford Veach, and I. Banta, of Henry county, and—Maddox of Shelby, and W. H. Sharp, Clifton Kennedy, and Alfred Aburton, of Mercer, have been arrested for harboring rebel guerrillas, and bound over to answer before the United States Circuit Court.

A telegram from Cairo states that contraband goods, valued at \$50,000, consisting of munitions of war, were captured at Goose Island, Ohio River, seventeen miles above there, May 8th. The goods were consigned to the parties on the island, and had been purchased of Homer, Rex & Tracy, of St. Louis. Three of the party were arrested, two of whom escaped that night.

A telegram from Washington contains a synopsis of the results of the examination of released prisoners at Annapolis by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in relation to the management of the Union prisoners at Richmond. The details are sickening, and in the opinion of the Committee show a deliberate intention on the part of the rebel authorities to incapacitate our captured soldiers for future service in the field, by starving them until their constitutions are broken.

One of Colonel Dahlgren's men who escaped from Richmond writes that there were Union prisoners in the Libby Prison with him "who actually ate horse beef, and even dog, and were glad to get it," and he adds: "One man I saw in the prison before I went to the hospital had one of the dog's paws that he ate of on the island. He said that he was going to keep it and fetch it to our lines when he came." The prisoners on Belle Island, although nearly exhausted from exposure and starvation, were detailed to carry wood about three-fourths of a mile. Some of them were so weak that they could hardly get around, and would refuse to fetch wood.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FALMOUTH, KY., May 5, 1864.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

In the present attitude of the country, there can be but two parties. A middle party, loyal to the Union, is out of the question. It will be time enough for Union men to be conservative, when rebels in arms against the Government become conservative. All self-styled conservative Union men are lukewarm, on the Union question; and the sympathies of most of them are with the rebels. A party that is lukewarm on the Union question, is with the rebels in sympathy. The basis upon which they act, is the same: Negro slavery. Original rebels (Jeff Davis, and his sympathizers) made this the pretext for aiming at the destruction of the best Government on earth; and to introduce discord, anarchy, civil war, and all of their attendant evils. Chicago Union men, are pursuing the very course the rebels did in 1861. They are endeavoring to destroy the Union cause, by the same means. The word "abolitionist," is on the tip of their tongues, and it leaps out of their mouths, and cuts fantastic capers, on all occasions.

The bitterness and venom of the "Copper heads" are vented against Union men in lavish profusion. They seem to love the negro better than the white man, or their country. They are dangerously affected with the very worst of present political maladies—"negro on the brain." Some of them,—only a very few, however,—can send their sons to face the cannon's mouth, and to undergo the hardships and privations of camp life; but when a negro is to be sent on the same mission, they shed crocodile tears,—they love the negro better than their own children. They love him better than the brave and hardy men, who are in the field fighting for the liberties of their country, against a rotten despotism.

Disguise it as they may, for temporary effect, the object of the leaders of the party are the same as the leaders of the Breckinridge party, in 1860 and 1861. Rule or ruin, irrespective of majorities, is their object. And why take this course, if their sympathies are not with the rebels? If rebels made slavery the ground of rebellion, in 1860 and 1861, why should Union men endeavor to bolster up their foundation, and to sustain their cause?

On this question, all true Union men concur in opinion. Whatever may have been their views heretofore, they now say, that if slavery goes down in the conflict, provoked and brought about by rebels in arms against the Constitutional Government, let it go! We prefer the white man, his interests, his prosperity, his happiness, his liberty—now, henceforth and forever—to the negro, or to any one who has taken up arms for the negro; or who sympathizes with any one who has taken up arms in so odious a cause.

PENDLETON.

## Union Mass Meeting in Campbell County.

Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:

There was a large gathering of the unconditional Union citizens of Newport and Campbell county, at the Court House on Saturday evening, the object of the meeting being to appoint delegates to the Convention which assembles in Louisville on the 25th of May, which is to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore. JACOB HAWTHORN presided. The Chair having stated the object of the meeting, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. E. W. Hawkins, Geo. P. Webster, Wm. Lape, Thomas Jones and C. H. Horner, was appointed to draft resolutions and report a list of delegates. The committee retired and after consultation, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we unite with the Union citizens and soldiers of Kentucky, in their call of a Convention which is to assemble at Louisville on the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Union Convention at Baltimore.

2. The Hon. James Guthrie and his associates, styling themselves "the majority of the Central Committee" appointed on the 18th day of March, 1863, by the Union Convention at Louisville, "had no authority conferred on them by that body, to call upon Union men to act with the 'Democratic party which is to assemble at Chicago,' they most certainly had none to call upon Union men to go to a division convention.

3. The existing rebellion was forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South, without any reasonable cause, months before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln as President, and for all its sad consequences to life and property, neither he nor the Union people are in any way responsible. If the South now will have it so,—will prefer war to the institution of slavery, and will fight on till they abolish it, Mr. Lincoln can well say to them,

"Thou canst not say I did it;—Shake not your gory locks at me."

4. The present war having been inaugurated on the part of the Government in self-defence, and for the preservation of the national existence, by the legal war-making powers of the Constitution, and being now carried on by the proper authorities under the sanction of the Supreme departments of the Government, becomes conclusive upon the whole people; every citizen of the State is bound and concluded to act in obedience to this supreme law and in concert with these authorities, from the humblest man to the Governor inclusive; and any attempt to act in conflict with these under the pretext of obedience to the State law, or State officers, or any other inferior authority, brings the party as much in rebellion as if acted without the semblance of any law.

5. The rules and usages of war, as adopted by the civilized nations of the earth, give to the authorities of the United States, in the present exigency, a clear and unquestioned right to bring into use its entire power, all the wealth, muscles and sinews of the nation, all its property and people, slaves included, in order to preserve its nationality, its unity and existence.

6. We can not recognize as of a political party, men who under any pretext whatever avow themselves for a division of the country. They are outlaws, evidently on the road to the Southern Confederacy, and are starting by the roundabout way of Chicago, and on the 4th of July as a blind.

7. We are now as always, for the earliest practicable honorable peace, and are, therefore, for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and therefore against any division of the country, which would be but the beginning of interminable war. We are for the Union to remain undivided and indivisible in all coming time. The lakes, and the gulf, and the oceans are plain, beautiful boundaries, formed by the hand of God, and by His blessing they must remain so forever.

8. We send our warmest greeting to our brave and noble boys in the field—a safe return, a long and joyous life, glory and renown to every one of them.

9. For their bold and able, firm and unflinching stand for the Union, we most cordially endorse our Representative in Congress, the Hon. G. Clay Smith; our State Senator, R. T. Baker, and our Representatives, J. Hawthorn and C. Campbell, Esqs.

10. Resolved, That under the first resolution the following gentlemen, and all other loyal citizens of the county who are willing to go, be appointed as delegates to the Louisville Convention: John Taylor, James R. Morris, Col. J. P. Jackson, E. W. Hawkins, Wm. Hardesty, J. Hawthorn, Judge Thos. Irvine, C. F. Byland, Henry Stanberry, Geo. P. Webster, Geo. Holmes, Philip Biehl, D. Brandt, W. H. Laps, J. Horsfall, W. N. Thompson, W. H. Thomas, N. B. Shaler, Chas. Chambers, John Gaesler, Dr. W. O. Smith, F. Link, John A. Williamson, D. L. Clephene, Peter Ratcliffe, J. Baughman, Jas. D. Smith, Peter Constans, Z. B. Coffey, Geo. Gay, Robt. Warmly, W. H. Bennett, Ira Root, Geo. Sugdan, Jas. Brogan, J. E. Perry, Frank Clark, Wm. Holt, Wm. Ringo, A. M. Bodley, I. F. Maphet, E. A. Miller, John Butcher, Sidney Rice, Samuel Geisler, W. H. Gayle, George D. Hoort, N. S. Shaler, Dr. W. Andrews, Chas. Whetzel, B. T. Bennett, John Riley, George Pagan, C. P. Buchanan, O. W. Root, J. N. Trainer, G. W. Yasp, R. T. Baker, Mohr, Charles H. Horner, M. J. King, N. P. Degman, M. V. Dailer, J. W. Florio, Jas. Rardin, A. V. Tarvin, W. J. Newman, W. J. Harker, Theodore Stillwell, T. McDermott, Levi Dicken, C. Kerebevel, John Sharpe, George Young, Thos. Locy, Cyrus Campbell, L. M. Eckert, L. Woester, G. Robson, J. C. Hayman, Samuel Cummons, George Hawthorne, John Linnett, Peter Franz, Joseph Metcalf, Alfred Orr, Wm. Robson, Adam Seibert, Joseph Horner, Chas. Rice, Wm. Darlington, B. F. Reiley, Samuel Shaw, Elijah Pierce, John C. Youtsey, T. Jones, John P. Trumbower, T. C. Miles, S. T. Miles, John R. Teller, C. Smith, Wm. M. Nyman, Andy Youtsey, H. A. Shriver, and Wm. Coffin.

11. Resolved, That the gentlemen named in the 10th resolution are also appointed delegates to the Convention for this Appellate Judicial District, to be held at Frankfort on the 15th of June and that we respectfully present to the district the name of M. Benton, Esq., of Kenton, as the suitable nominee of that Convention.

After the report of the Committee was read and adopted, Col. John P. Jackson, being loudly called for, took the stand and delivered a very able and eloquent address. Capt. Geo. P. Webster and others also spoke.

The following resolution by, Ira Root, Esq. was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of the Union men of Campbell county that ABRAHAM LINCOLN should be re-elected to serve another term as President of the United States.

## The advance on Richmond.

MONDAY, May 9, 1864.

Gen. Sherman is advancing toward Atlanta, and there are many wild reports about fighting, but no official news to warrant them. Thomas at last accounts was at Tunnel Hill, and the rebels at Buzzard Roost.

The Secretary of War has authorized the following despatches to be published:

WASHINGTON, May 8—9 M.

To Major Gen. Dix, New York: We have no official report from the front, but the Medical Director has notified the Surgeon General that our wounded were being sent to Washington and will number from 6,000 to 8,000.

The Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac has made requisition for seven days grain and reconstruction trains, and states that the enemy is reported to be retreating. This indicates Grant's advance and affords an inference of material success on our part.

The enemy's strength has always been most felt in their first blows, and their having failed, and our forces not only having maintained their ground, but are preparing to advance, leads to the hope of a full and complete success, for, when either party fails disorganization by straggling and desertion commences, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must weaken their nerves. Nothing later than my last despatch has been received from Butler. A despatch from Sherman, dated 5 o'clock P. M., yesterday, states that Gen. Thomas had occupied Tunnel Hill; where he expected a battle, and that the enemy had taken position in Buzzard Roost Pass, north of Dalton. Skirmishing had taken place, but no real fighting; and nothing later from Banks. You may give publicity to the enclosed to you, as you deem proper. It is designed to give accurate official statements of what is known to this department in this crisis, and withhold nothing from the public.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

WASHINGTON, May 8—5 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York: We are without any official despatch from the Army of the Potomac except those referred to this morning, and nothing additional has been received by the Department from any other source. It is believed no fighting took place yesterday.

A despatch from General Butler, just received and which left him yesterday, states that a demonstration had been made by his forces on the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, and had succeeded in destroying a portion so as to break connection. That there had been severe fighting, but he had succeeded. He had it from the rebels that Hunter was dangerously wounded, and Pickett also. Jones and Jenkins were killed. Nothing has been heard from Sherman.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1864.

To Gov. Bramlette, Kentucky: Advice to-day leads to the belief that Gen. Grant has driven the enemy at all points, and has achieved a complete victory. At the latest date—Saturday night—Hancock was pushing forward rapidly to Spotsylvania Court House.

Gen. Lee, in an official report to the rebel authorities at Richmond of Friday's operations, states that Longstreet was dangerously wounded; also Gen. Pegram and Stafford; and that Gen. Jenkins is killed.

I regret to have to announce that, on our part, Gen. Wadsworth has been killed. The number of wounded on both sides is large; but a large portion are slight wounds. No artillery having been used on either side. The condition of our troops is represented as admirable. Their cool, determined courage has proved an overmatch for the frenzied fury of the rebels.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

We have not room for all the various reports published of the fighting between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee. The following, copied from the special account furnished the Cincinnati Commercial:

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, GERMANIA FORD, Wednesday, May 4, 7 P. M.

The whole Army of the Potomac, to-day, effected the passage of the Rapidan. Gen. Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at Germania Ford, and Gen. Gregg's division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak. The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two fords scampered off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry, that had marched to the fords during the night, commenced crossing over at about eight A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the Reserve Artillery crossed at Ely's Ford, and Gen. Warren's at Germania. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day, at both points. All the troops are over at this hour. The trains will cross during the night. General Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorville battle ground. Gen. Warren is at the Old Wilderness Tavern and General Sedgwick at the Tavern at the Germania Ford. Both General Grant's and General Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night.

Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank, General Wilson's and General Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's store, and the latter some distance beyond Chancellorville. They discovered nothing of the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several couriers. One of the latter carried a dispatch from Gen. Rhodes to General Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force, at Germania and Ely's Fords. There is absolutely nothing known of the movements of the enemy at headquarters to-night. It is supposed, however, that Lee is concentrating, and that we will meet him in force to-morrow. Efforts will be made, at all events, to ascertain his whereabouts.

The army will be pushed south-westward, to the open country beyond the Wilderness, pending developments in regard to the enemy do not necessitate a change of this purpose. The movements to-day, were made in fine order and with creditable precision. There were hardly any stragglers, notwithstanding the hard work during the night and day. The troops are full of spirit. The most auspicious weather favors the advance. General Burnside's command, consisting of four divisions, commanded by Generals Porter, Farrer, Wilson, and Crittenden is expected to come up with the army to-morrow, (Thursday) afternoon.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

GENERAL GRANT'S HEADQUARTERS, Thursday, May 5, 8 P. M. As expected last night, the army came up with the enemy. To-day a battle has been fought between parts of it and the whole

rebel army, but, as a Gettysburg, the bloody scenes of this day were only a prelude to the bloodier work, and it is to be hoped, more auspicious results on to-morrow. Reveille was sounded at 3 o'clock, A. M., and the whole army was again in motion at daylight, according to the order of the day. General Hancock's corps was to march from Chancellorville, south-westward on the Champany Road, to Grove Church. General Warren's from Old Wilderness Tavern, to Parker's Store, on the Orange Court House Plank-road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch Church, a few miles south of Chancellorville, and start on a hunt after Stuart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrated.

The different bodies had been in motion, but a short time, when, at about six o'clock, reports came in from both the turnpike and plank road (running almost parallel for this vicinity to Orange Court House,) that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery, toward us from near Old and New Verdiesville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours, was that strong rebel columns were moving upon us from the direction mentioned. Gens. Grant and Meade came up from Germania Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle. At this point, commanding ridges, running from the northwest to the southeast, across both roads over which the enemy were advancing, half a mile to the west of this point, offered a fine position for the formation of a line of battle, and were selected for the purpose. Sedgwick was ordered to take the right, Warren the center, and Hancock was expected to come up with the left. Warren and Sedgwick got into line about 11 o'clock, and soon after skirmishing was heard on the front.

About noon General Warren was ordered to push Griffin's division forward to the right and left of the turnpike, and ascertain what the enemy were about. Bartlett's brigade moved up to the left, and Ayers' regulars to the right of the road, Switzer's following in reserve. After advancing about three quarters of a mile, they suddenly found themselves confronted by a strong rebel force in possession of a thick wooded ridge. A severe fight ensued, and our two brigades held their ground against evidently greater numbers, for nearly an hour; but the enemy succeeded in over lapping Ayers' regular brigade, and forcing it back, threatening the flank of Bartlett's, which being exposed, it was, also, soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the 3d Massachusetts Battery had to be left behind, in consequence of the killing of nearly all of the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Switzer's brigade and Wadsworth's of Robertson's division were ordered forward and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked them, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing was kept up for an hour longer, when the enemy drew off, from that part of our line.

Our loss in this affair was quite severe. Ayers' and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No definite figures can now be given, but the total will probably not exceed six hundred in killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded are Gen. Bartlett, slightly, Colonel Hayes, 18th Massachusetts, slightly, Colonel Gwyn, 110th Pennsylvania, Colonel Gurney, 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Lombard, 4th Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners. Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road; he had started out and marched over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete our line of battle. About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the center had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently intended to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the army. Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps, was ordered at once to stay this dangerous demonstration. Hancock's advance division arrived just in time to form with Getty, to the left and right of the plank-road, leading directly from Chancellorville to Orange Court House. General Grant ordered them to attack the advancing enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock time to come up, and they did so, and became at once heavily engaged, in woods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line.

Birney's division of the 2d Corps soon came up and quickly formed on the right of Getty's, Bartlett's, and Gibbons' divisions formed a second line. As they came up the enemy, in vast force, pressed energetically and repeatedly on the front, and there was a most furious musketry fight for nearly two hours. The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side. But, as to violence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac. Our line steadily held its ground until White's corps formed, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part and put an end to the fight. Wadsworth's division and a brigade of Robinson's division, under command of General Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in front of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness also prevented the full execution of this operation.

The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alex. Hays, killed; Colonels Corland and Tyler, wounded. Hancock's men behaved most admirably. The 5th New York Cavalry, in advance, on the road to Parker's store, was attacked by a superior force, in the morning, and fell back with considerable loss. Gen. Sheridan sent a message to General Meade in the evening, to the effect that he had met a part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in every direction.

The events of the day may be summed up as follows: General Lee made two attacks to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river and Warren's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of the army on the other. That he failed in the attempt on the right, and that he failed in both purposes notwithstanding his two well-conceived attacks, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant. Not quite one-half of the army was engaged to-day. To-night all the corps are fully up, and Gen. Grant has at his command an ample force with which he will make a general attack upon the enemy at daylight (Friday.) There was heavy firing on Sedgwick's part of the line after dark, but it was of short duration. It is understood that it was brought about by an advance on our side to clear our front.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. GRANT'S ARMY, SATURDAY EVENING, May 7.

At noon to-day our skirmishers advanced, and found that the enemy had retreated. Gen. Grant pushed out a strong picket force on all the avenues leading westward, and at night-fall resumed his original plan of the campaign. General Hancock's corps is believed to be now at Spotsylvania Court House. The country may not hear from the victorious Army of the Potomac again for a

week, in which case it may rest assured that all is going well.

The battle of Friday, is pronounced by the veterans of Gettysburg to have surpassed that engagement in fury and the valor displayed by the contestants of the ground on both sides. Our men frequently charged so close upon the rebels' position, that their faces and clothes were torn by the brambles. In their position they fired through the thickets, fell on their faces and allowed the columns in their rear to fire over their bodies. Our losses are estimated by the Medical Director of the army at nearly twelve thousand, as follows, from 1,100 to 1,500 killed, eight thousand wounded, remainder missing. There were less than 300 stragglers from the whole army.

The men to-day are in enthusiastic spirits and ready to follow their leader wherever he may find the enemy soonest.

Gen. Grant has taken up the bridges in his rear. We have taken 1,800 prisoners. The 7th Pennsylvania Reserves charged through a dense abatis, and being unable to get back, were all, except sixty, taken prisoners.

During the whole of these engagements Gen. Sheridan, with his cavalry corps, has patrolled the country south and east of Chancellorville, having frequent engagements with the enemy's cavalry, and has been perfectly successful in protecting our extreme left and rear from attack. He lost about 600 men. The order to remove the wounded to Washington has been countermanded. An unusually large proportion of them are slightly wounded. Ample arrangements have been made to take care of all the wounded near the late battle field.

The dead body of the rebel General Jones was found on the field.

MAY 10.—Of the fighting on Friday we have the annexed account in the despatches to the Associate Press:

The day closed upon a terribly hard fought field, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellorville and Gettysburg of throwing his whole army first upon one thing and then upon another, has again been brought to bear, but I rejoice that the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught, and stands to-night idly in the position it assumed this morning.

The attack was made upon Hancock's corps, upon the right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battle of Thursday. But the iron old 2d corps nobly stood its ground. Then the enemy hurled battalions upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained temporary advantage, but the old veterans were nobly rallied, and repulsed the rebels with fearful slaughter.

About half past four Friday evening he made a feint upon the whole line, then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarily, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels were hurled back with great loss. Night now came on and it is believed at headquarters at this hour that Lee has withdrawn from our front, although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most of it being so thickly wooded as to render movements all but impossible and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, and nothing but the nature of the field has prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides has been very heavy.

The Secretary of War, at 4 o'clock, P. M., of May 9, sent out the following: Despatches have reached here direct from Gen. Grant. They are not fully deciphered yet, but he is on Richmond. We have taken 2,000 prisoners.

A bearer of despatches from Meade's headquarters has just reached here. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on Friday night. Our army commenced pursuit on Saturday. The rebels were in full retreat for Richmond on the direct road. Hancock passed through Spotsylvania at daylight yesterday. Our headquarters at noon yesterday were 20 miles south of the battlefield. We occupy Fredericksburg, and a depot for our wounded is established there.

The Washington Republican, on the evening of the 9th issued extra, from which we take the following paragraphs: There is reason to believe from the despatches already received since our first extra to-day that Lee was forced to fight at Spotsylvania on Sunday, and was again repulsed, and compelled to retreat. Another statement is that Gen. Grant had flanked him, and got between the rebel army and Richmond.

Lee's report of the battle of Thursday last, published in the Richmond papers, has been telegraphed to this city by Gen. Butler. Lee says that Gen. Grant attacked him, which contradicts the report received here that Lee made the attack upon our army.—Lee employs this language: "Thank God, we have repulsed the enemy." He states that Longstreet is badly wounded. He says nothing in his report about the fight of Friday.

Despatches show that Gen. Butler is still holding the line of railroad between Petersburg and Richmond, preventing Beauregard from reinforcing Lee.

An extra from the Washington Star office, contains a list of the Federal officers killed and wounded, from which we learn Gens. Alex. Hays and Wadsworth were killed, and Gen. Webb wounded.

From Arkansas.—One account from Arkansas states that Gen. Steele is still at Camden; and that all reports of his return to Little Rock, are untrue.

Another account states that he has returned to Little Rock; that the rebel Price endeavored to keep him at Camden, while he sent Marmaduke to capture Little Rock; but that Steele cut his way through Price's army, whipping him badly at Sabine Pass, and getting to Little Rock just as Marmaduke commenced shelling the city; and that his advance forces had assailed the rebels so impetuously that they fled; that Steele had lost his wagon train of one hundred and eighty wagons; and a boat with some forty tons of ammunition had been sunk in the river by colliding with another boat.

## SPEER & STEPHENS,

158 MAIN STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PRINTING

MANILLA,

COLORS, AND

WRAPPING PAPERS,

OF ALL SIZES AND WEIGHT

April 6, 1864.—tr2a-304.

## HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, Ordered:

1. That the Commanding officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered: upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

2. If any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any law, full order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY,

Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky. The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Moundsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations, as agents for the State of Kentucky, to superintend and direct the organization of the troops as they report.

Louisia.—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.

Frankfort.—These Headquarters, Lexington.—Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal.

Burnside Point.—Col. F. N. Alexander, Moundsville.—Col. Sanders D. Bruce.

Hon. George T. Wood. Bowling Green.—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Hawkins.

Louisville.—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrington.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

**Two Payers Attention.**—See the notice of the Clerk of the City Council. Call and pay your taxes.

General CANBY has been assigned to the command of the army in Gen. BANE'S Department.

The Secretary of War has published an order, stating that all paroled prisoners, officers and men, have been exchanged.

It is very unreasonable in the Secretary of War to expect any of the Generals of the country to display military talent. How can they possibly display it when it is all in him!—*Louisville Journal*, May 9.

Is not the above mean and contemptible squib entirely characteristic of the *Journal*? While the Secretary of War is engaged in using every means in his power, mentally and physically, to put down the rebellion, this pseudo-Union sheet indulges in aiming at him its vulgar Joe Millerisms.

It is the most awful fact in this war, that the President of the United States considers his own reelection the chief purpose to be accomplished by it.—*Louisville Journal*, May 10.

It is a scandalous, if not "an awful" fact, that the *Louisville Journal*,—disregarding the "awful facts" connected with the details of the battles going on, as published in its columns,—steps aside to emit from its conduit pipe its malicious slanders and falsehoods against the President of the United States. Did the slightest spark of gratitude abide in that concern, it "would rather lay its head on a dunghill" than cast its venomous slanders at the President.

### The Battles in East Virginia.

On the second page we give such telegrams in reference to the recent battles between the armies and the insurgents in Virginia as are calculated to give our readers a fair idea of the battles. We can not of course give all the various accounts, and are compelled to select those we judge to be the most reliable. Hereafter the official accounts will be published.

So far, there is no doubt the insurgents have been worsted, and that they were driven back from their chosen position in front of Lee, while the Union forces under Gen. BUTLER has struck a most valuable blow in the flank and to the rear of the insurgent forces under, it is said, BEAUREGARD. We regard the result up to Friday night, in every way a decisive victory to the Union army; and calling for a devout thanks and praise of the people to God who has vouchsafed it to us.

### Very desperately Alarmed.

The *Louisville Journal* is alarmed—desperately alarmed—at the indications that the Guthrie Convention to transfer the loyal people of Kentucky to the embrace of the Chicago Convention of Disloyalists will be a failure. In its issue of May 9, is a terrible howl of despairing agony. The fact that in some seventy to seventy-five counties Union meetings have been held to send delegates to the Union Convention, at which the Guthrie-Prentice usurpation and attempt to transfer were repudiated and denounced, whilst comparatively in a few counties only have the Guthrie-Prentices held meetings, is gall and worm-wood to the clique.

It appeals to all who are opposed to the Union party, to send delegates from all the counties to their semi-reasonable concern,—a convocation, in which the Wickliffites of last year; the returned rebels who have taken the oath of amnesty; the rebel sympathizers; quasi-Union men, who profess to love their country, but love the "nigger" more,—who are willing to save the Union—provided, the negro, for whom the rebellion was inaugurated, is saved to them as a slave—who, if negro slavery and the continuance of the Government come in conflict, are for letting the Government be destroyed, that the salvation of slavery may be secured,—all these will be represented in the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservative" Convention; and there will also be present men, who, under guise of Unionism, and by oaths attesting their loyalty, have secured offices and contracts under the Government, and accumulated and are accumulating fortunes, which they are using to cripple the Government, and delay the crushing out of the rebellion,—men who exemplify the viper, warmed into life by the farmer, attempting to destroy its benefactor. There will also be there men, who yielding to the seductive flattery of the rebels and their sympathizers, are reaching out their hands to clutch the apple of office which these rebel aiders and abettors are holding out to them, and describing as sure to be theirs, if they but follow GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co., into the purlieus of treason.

But, we know that true, unconditional Union men will not be there,—in person or by representation; the Union people will not be there; the bone and sinew of the State will not be there; those who have been robbed and maltreated by the rebels and their marauding bands will not be there; those who are for the Government as the white man's Government, and are determined to save it, even at the price of the extinction of negro slavery, will not be there; the soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Union and for the salvation of the Government will not be there, in person or by proxy. These will all be represented at the Union Convention, called by the people.—Well may the *Journal* and its clique, and the Guthrie-Prentices, tremble and quake, in view of the rebuke they will receive on the 25th instant.

We learn that the Enrolled Militia of Shelby county, has been ordered out, by the Colonel commanding, and directed to rendezvous at Shelbyville, on Saturday next.

The New York Evening Post states, that it has reliable authority for stating, that Gen. GRANT, before he started on his recent movement, addressed the President a letter, to the effect that he assumed all the responsibility of the movement, and the plans and details.

Jacksonville, Florida, advices of the 25th April, state that Gen. Birney succeeds Gen. Hatch in command there, and that the rebels were evacuating the State. Gen. Hatch succeeds Gen. Gillmore, who has been called by Gen. Grant to the command of the 10th army corps.

The Louisville Journal, edited by a corps of Northern Editors,—who each have a negro Abolition record,—since it has gone over to the disloyal Peace Democracy of the North—we presumpuously—only partly—impelled by the affinities of its Northern Editors for their Northern homes,—has fully taken up the old mad dog cry of old partisan hacks of "Abolitionism," against all who oppose their nefarious attempt to transfer the Union party of Kentucky into the treasonable coils of the disloyal serpent of the North, yeelp Northern Democracy.

Its application of the term to the Union party, or to the members of the Union party, may have its effect upon a few weak-kneed folks; but true Unionists will only treat it with scorn and contempt. They well know that the *Journal's* furious and constant ejections of the epithet is because its editors are at heart, as they ever have been,—as they were born and bred,—abolitionists of the meanest and darkest hue; and they are crying "abolition" against their opponents to divert attention from their own abolitionism, as the detected rogue bawls loudest "stop thief," to mislead the officers of justice. So let the *Journals* howl on, and ring the epithet on its every change: for "one renegade is ever worse than ten Turks."

### Building a Scaffold to break their Fall.

The enthusiastic response by the Union masses of the State, to the call for a Union Convention, in repudiation of the call of "the majority of the Central Committee of the Democratic Union Convention of March, 1863," for a convention avowedly to transfer the Union party of Kentucky into coalition with the treasonable organization of FERNANDO and BEN WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, PENDELTON, LONG, the SEYMOURS, &c., known as the "Peace Democracy," has struck terror to the Wickliffites and Guthrie-Prentices of this State. Seeing that nearly all the counties of the State, have held meetings, and appointed delegates to the Union Convention, and that their disloyal platform is to be knocked down under them, the Louisville Democrat, the regular organ of the Wickliffite "no-more-men-no-more-money" alias "Peace on any terms" party, and the Louisville *Journal*, the organ of the Guthrie-Prentice "conservatives," alias "Copperheads," alias "Northern Peace Democracy," are throwing out stretchers, and erecting a scaffold to break their fall. On May 6, in an article referring to the Union party and the Union Convention, the Democrat said:—

"They [the Union party] are vigilant, active, confident, progressive, self-righteous and self-conceited; noisy and given to boasting of their loyalty, patriotism and other good qualities, whilst they despise others. They will probably have a large convention, for they will all be on hand."

And taking its cue from the concluding remarks of the Democrat, as above given, the *Journal* of May 9, says:—

"The abolition [meaning the Union] convention will be a mass one, representing no body except itself, inasmuch as it will comprise the gross body of the party."

The reader will not fail to note the Democrat's attempt to make its readers believe that the Convention of the Unionists will be attended by all the members of the Union party; and the *Journal*, catching at the idea, asserts that the Union Convention "will be a mass one." Both these papers knew they were asserting that which was the reverse of the truth; they both know that the Union Convention will be comprised of delegates appointed by the Union party in the several counties, and that it will be no more a mass Convention than the "Conservative" assembly convoked by GUTHRIE, PRENTICE & Co. But they believe it will be a larger body,—that every county will be fully represented; and they put forth these misrepresentations for the purpose of giving the cue to their followers to commence the depreciation of the strength of the Union party in the State.

And both these papers have another object in view: The *Journal* not only desires to misrepresent and depreciate the strength of the Union party, but desires to get the entire body of the Guthrie-Prentice party to their convention. The Democrat wants all Wickliffites to be on hand, to help swell the Guthrie-Prentice concern to respectable numbers, so as to make it compare favorably with the Union assembly.

By all these means they hope to have a scaffold to catch them, as the development of the Union strength knocks their disloyal "brothers" from under them, and make their fall easy.

We would earnestly urge the Union men of the State, especially all who have been appointed delegates, to attend the Convention. Teach the *Journal* and Democrat that their misrepresentations are incentives to the Union party to show their representative strength. Give one day to your Country.

**THE COMBINATION DRAMATIC TROUPE.**—This troupe made their first appearance before a Frankfort audience, at Metropolitan Hall, last Monday evening, in the pathetic and beautiful drama of *Fanchon, or The Cricket*. Although the hall was not filled to overflowing, yet the audience was a very large and appreciative one for this city. The play was well "put upon" the stage, and the various characters were well represented. BELLA GOLDEN'S Fanchon was very good, and the "witchery" of her smiles was felt by more persons than Landry Didier and Father Barbeau. MR. MACAULEY fully sustained his reputation for good acting, and the other members of the troupe acted their parts with force, taste, and judgment, and seemed to feel the various emotions of the heart which controlled the characters they represented.

To-night LITTLE BAREFOOT, in which Bella Golden and Mr. Macauley are seldom excelled will be presented. The lovers of the drama who are fond of chaste and elegant delineations of character may expect a rich treat, and we advise them to attend.

We call the attention of Commanding Officers of the Enrolled Militia to the subpoenaed order of Inspector General D. W. LINDSEY:—

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments—Kentucky Enrolled Militia.

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve for six months. This call is made that an end may be put to the pending war during this summer, and the full field to enjoy all the blessings of peace. You are requested to select this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed requires that we should commence work immediately and work hard. Having been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust hereby imposed in you been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to have a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to, and counties which have heretofore been delinquent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then, have every Kentuckian step forward and sustain the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Ky.

HEADQUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subpoenaed opinion of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and pay the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly insisted, and the duty of assessors to prepare a list of names of delinquents for each county or drill which is due will be promptly proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

Sir: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard law," I have to say:—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits; and it is their duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to leave with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster in accordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not thus returned, "there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure thus to attend such musters, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county tax."

4. If commanders of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such defaults occur. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the people in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in organizing the militia would be defeated.

5. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerk in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to act or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

6. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officer of the regimental district, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pay your Taxes and Save Ten per Cent.

THE tax book for the present year is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made, with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 25th day of June next.

By order of the Board,  
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. B. C. C. F.  
May 11, 1864.—td—319.

### FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Louisville, I will now sell my

New Building,

Opposite the Railroad Depot, and occupied now by the Military Band.

This is one of the best locations in Frankfort for a business house, or to invest your money in. JOHN HALEY is authorized to sell the same.  
A. KAHR.  
Frankfort, May 4, 1864.—twlm—316.

### Draft in the Seventh District.

Gov. Bramlette received yesterday—(Monday, May 9)—the annexed telegram:—

You are notified that the draft will commence in the 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AT LEXINGTON.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day.

THOS. H. MOORE,

Provost Marshal 7th District.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The docket of the Court of Appeals for the Summer Term, 1864, will be closed on Monday, May 16. All records filed after that day will be docketed for the next Winter Term.

### Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

### Appellate District Convention.

The loyal citizens of the Second Appellate District will hold a Convention at Frankfort, on Wednesday, June 15, 1864, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be supported by the Union party for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The counties composing the District are: Bracken, Pendleton, Campbell, Kenton, Boone, Gallatin, Carroll, Trimble, Henry, Owen, Grant, Harrison, Scott, Fayette, Jessamine, Garrard, Boyle, Mercer, Anderson, Franklin, Woodford, Shelby and Oldham.

It is earnestly urged upon the people of every county to be fully represented.

### MARRIED.

At the residence of Dr. Grant, by the Rev. Silas Lee, Mr. JOHN R. JONES, of Nelson county, Ky., and Miss ANNA C. GRANT, of Louisville.

### DIED.

May 9, 1864, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. M. Fails, in Louisville, Mrs. MARY F. TROWER, aged 41 years, daughter of the late George P. Welsh.

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

#### Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present.  
L. J. BRADFORD, President.  
Augusta, May 2, 1864—317w.

#### Metcalfe's Reports—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

If you want good old GUNPOWDER GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it extra fine.

December 25, 1863—tf.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested, if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON,  
Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

#### HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND.

"NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."  
"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES,  
Major and Provost Marshal General."

#### Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE,

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN,  
Per WILL S. HALL,  
Surveyor of Customs.

#### A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"DEAR SIR—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates."  
H. W. FOGLE,  
"Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

#### GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive the various styles of additions to their already large and varied stock of

#### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of

DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

We will be pleased at times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Call and see for yourselves.  
GRAY & SAFFELL.

#### CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864—tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

# U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PERCENT INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.) and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.) and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50.) One Hundred Dollars (\$100.) Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.) and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.)

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is held to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.

" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.

" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864.—w&tw2w—317.

#### J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

#### SECOND IMPORTATION

OF

#### Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHES

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 25, 1864.—4tw—312.

# AMUSEMENTS.

## THEATRE.

### METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macauley, Golden and Weaver.....Managers.  
H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager.

THE citizens of Frankfort and vicinity are respectfully informed that on WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH,

## MISCELLANY.

### Tell him I'm ready.

A wounded soldier on his pallet bare,  
Lies moaning where the sea winds murmur now,  
While friends around him smooth his tangled hair,  
And wipe the gathering pain-drops from his brow.

"Comrade," they whisper, "tell us, comrade brave,  
Should our great leader ask our aid to-day,  
On some red battle-field again to save  
Our own beloved land, what would you say?"  
"Tell him I'm ready!" was the quick reply,  
"Once more to charge, should he my arm require!"

Tell him I'm ready! and the flashing eye  
Gleamed as of old with its wild battle-fire.  
Night gathers darkly round the soldier's bed,  
Lowly and rude beneath a sheltering tree,  
Where walks the sentry with his measured tread,  
And sighs the low-voiced breeze mournfully:  
Again the whisper, "From the distant plain,  
Widely, O comrade, comes a bugle blast;  
What answer make you to the thrilling strain  
Borne on the night wind as it journeys past?"  
"Tell him I'm ready! Hark! the foe is nigh!  
Chieftain, I have come for you my aid require!"  
"Tell him I'm ready!" and the falling eye  
Flashed, as he spoke, again, with battle-fire.

In vain they strive to check the life-blood's flow,  
And sooth the anguish of his trembling frame,  
For slowly the pulse comes and goes,  
And friends unseen his passing spirit claim.  
"Comrade," they whisper, "is another call,  
And the dead summons you must soon obey:  
And O! as on you his dark shadow falls,  
Veiling the radiant sky, what can you say?"  
"Tell him I'm ready! Comrade, it is Death!  
But see, an angel form is hovering nigh!  
Mother! I'm ready!" and the fleeting breath  
Passed from his lips in one lingering sigh.  
*(Providence Journal.)*

### The Old Love.

Hildred Hayne sat alone in her quiet parlor. It was late in November, and a great wood fire blazed on the hearth, lighting up the remotest corner of the apartment with a ruddy glare. The warm light fell full over the lonely woman, reclining in the wide easy chair, and brought out with vivid distinctness every line and curve of her motionless figure.

Miss Hayne, had, probably, seen thirty years of life, though the silver threads on her temple gave you the impression that she was older. She was slight and tall, with deep gray eyes, abundant brown hair put plainly back from her forehead, well cut, clearly defined features, and a mouth which had once been sweet and womanly, but now its expression was cold and hard. The crimson lips shut tightly, and there was a steel like determination about them at variance with the tender light in the downcast eyes, and the thoughtful curve of the fair brow. Looking in her face, you knew that all Miss Hayne's life had not passed as quietly as the days she was now living. The existence of her girlhood was a thing entirely disremembered from the present; looking back upon it, she could scarcely realize that she was the same gay girl, who, six years ago, had made the Red Rock farm-house vocal with the music of her laughter.

For six weary years she had been a recluse. Her only companions at the farm were the sturdy hired man and his practical wife, who, under her supervision, managed the farm work. She had no company—no company—no interest, and a little removed from the turmoil of the city, she dwelt on in seclusion. Little children avoided her. Neighbors never ran in an evening for an hour's chat with her, the very dogs trotted past her gate without halting to utter a friendly bark. Yet Miss Hayne was unkind to no living creature. She was only supremely indifferent. Positive in temper would have made her more popular than this strange, passionless apathy, through the ice of which nothing could penetrate.

At twenty-two Hildred Hayne was the acknowledged belle in the vicinity—the liveliest, gayest girl for miles and miles around. To her personal grace and beauty, she united charms of mind and heart far above the common order. Sensitive, high-spirited, confiding, affectionate, she won the love of Paul Lancaster—the only son and heir of Judge Lancaster, at the hall; and with the consent of all concerned, they were betrothed.

Mr. Lancaster was handsome, well educated, engaging in his manners, self-willed. Never in his life had a single wish of his been allowed to die ungratified. He knew nothing of disappointments, nothing of self-sacrifice; he was noble and generous; but impulsive, almost reckless.

They had been engaged a year, when there came to Portland—the city of Lancaster's birth—a fair Southern lady, a distant relative of Paul's mother. Isabel Courtland was beautiful and fascinating and was much in the society of the Lancasters. There is no need of enlarging on the subject; it was but a repetition of the old story—the first was valuable because the second. Almost before he was conscious of his perfidy, Paul Lancaster avowed his passion for the stranger, and heard the words from her own lips which made life for him an Eden.

Like a flash of lightning from a cloudless sky came the knowledge to Hildred, that her lover was hers no longer. She did not weep or rave—she heard it with a face and nerves like steel, her own heart so true and loyal that it was with difficulty that she could understand such dishonor in the man she loved. She did not censure him for loving another better than herself, and remembering how he had kept her in ignorance of the change in his feelings, she was cold and unforgiving, and when she sent Paul free from her presence, it was with the command never to show his face to her again so long as they both should live.

From that time Hildred was an altered being. She did not pine, nor mope, but her youth seemed dead. She went about slowly and methodically; became hard and calculating in her disposition, and shut out love from her heart. When her parents died, within a few months of each other, leaving her all alone in the world, but for her little sister, Mary, she refused to break up the old establishment at Red Rock farm, as her friends advised, and lived there still, taking all the responsibilities of the large farm upon her slender shoulders.

Mary, beautiful, golden haired Mary, was her solace—the only thing she seemed to love; to her, she was tender, devoted and self-sacrificing. The sole tie that bound Hildred Hayne to humanity! Even this was rent away. A malignant fever swept over the vicinity of Red Rock farm. Mary was among the first smitten. Three dreadful days of dumb agony to Hildred passed, and, on the morning of the fourth, she held her dead sister in her arms! And when they buried the sweet girl, Hildred's human love was laid to rest in her grave. Henceforth, for the dark-eyed, lonely woman at Red Rock, the world held not a solitary charm!

Once only since her banishment of him had she seen Paul Lancaster. The day her sister was buried, he had thrown a snow drop into the grave; and as he turned away, the two met face to face.

There was a wild, imploring, passionately tender look in his eyes—a story, immovable look in hers, and not a word was spoken. He understood her.

He went away into the world shortly afterward; the hall passed out of the hands of his father, who removed to a distant State, and Hildred knew nothing more of the family. No one ever mentioned them to her; she made no inquiries; she said to herself that she did not care to know.

Life passed on monotonously enough. She hardly noticed the change of seasons, except as agricultural interests compelled her to do so. She took little thought for things of the morrow; she never looked forward; it was doubtful even if she realized the present. She might have interested herself in the poor, but she did not; she gave nothing to beggars; sat in no sanctuary, and lived a life hidden from the view of all.

That November night, Hildred, for the first time in many years, was looking over her past life. Somehow her heart felt softer—there were tender memories at work, the spirit of mercy pleaded with iron-breasted justice; she almost felt that she could forgive Paul Lancaster all he had made her suffer. A rap at the door aroused her. She waited, expecting old Francis or his wife to answer the call; but evidently they did not hear, and taking up the lamp, she went herself. The air was thick with snow, and on the doorstep, his blue overcoat gray with the feathery flakes, stood a man in the Federal uniform. He lifted his head and spoke with courtesy:

"Is this the residence of one Miss Hildred Hayne?"

"It is," she answered coldly; "what is your business?"

The young soldier's bronzed cheek flushed at her haughty tone, but he replied with feeling:

"Madam, I have in my charge a wounded officer, who was given over to die by our regimental surgeon; and on his discharge from the hospital, he made one solemn request, probably his last one. He asked to be brought here, that his dying breath might be drawn in the place where the only happiness in his life had come to him. I, as his friend and subordinate, have complied with his request. Shall I bring him in?"

"What is the gentleman's name?" she asked.

"Col. Paul Lancaster."

She made a movement as if to close the door, but the soldier put himself in the way. "Madam, you may be refusing shelter to a dying man. Reflect before you decide."

Col. Lancaster was once your friend; will you shut the door of your house upon him when he asks, with his expiring breath, the cover of its roof?"

Miss Hayne underwent a struggle, but it was momentary. She threw open the door, and called old Francis.

"Carry him in there," she said, pointing to the warm parlor. "I will come to him directly."

She went to her chamber and locked herself in. What a fearful trial she passed through was known only to God and her own soul.

In a little while she came down, pale and quiet, and entered the room where they had taken her guest. The sofa was drawn up before the fire; and the pale man face that was lifted to meet her eyes, was hardly recognizable as that of Paul Lancaster she had once known.

A slight change of color swept the ashen white of his cheek; he held out his hand—the other he had lost.

"Hildred," he said, feebly, "at last have I dared to return to you."

She took his hand; her face softened; there was a little tremor in her voice; "I am pleased to welcome you here, Col. Lancaster."

By the memory of the sweet past, O Hildred, let me stay where I sometimes look at you? I only asked God to let me live until I could come here to die until, dying, I could plead for and obtain your forgiveness! You will not refuse me, Hildred?"

"I have buried all enmity," she said slowly and solemnly; "we will forget what has been, and be friends. Where shall I address a letter to your relatives?"

"I have none near enough to care for my misfortunes. My father is dead; my sister sleeps in a foreign grave. I have neither friends nor relatives."

She looked at him with dumb wonder. Perhaps he understood the doubt expressed in her face, for he said, as if in explanation: "No, Hildred; I have never been married. The first love of my life was the one true love of my soul. My fancy for Isabel Courtland was a brief passion. It died a speedy death and I buried it out of my sight. Hildred, I have never loved any woman save you."

She laid her hand on his forehead softly; the hardness and gloom went out of her face; the lines of determination round her mouth were smoothed away; she was kind, and tender, and womanly.

"Sleep!" she said gently; "henceforth nothing save death shall divide us!"

From that hour a wonderful change came over Hildred Hayne. Once more she was human; the world held interest for her; she left her solitary life of selfishness, and did good to those around her.

Colonel Lancaster owed his life to her unremitting care, and when, at last, he rose up, maimed and feeble, but chastened and purified, Hildred became his wife.

The old hard existence was forever cast aside; and to-day you can find no more womanly woman than Hildred Lancaster.

SUCCESS OF MAIZE-FIBRE FABRICS.—The Department of Agriculture, at Washington, has received from our Consul at Vienna, P. Canistius, Esq., very interesting statements relative to the invention of Dr. Auer, who has patented his process in this country as well as in Europe, and of which we have written previously. We have seen in the office of the Commissioner samples of this maize linen, very compact, strong and heavy, a great improvement upon the specimens received last year.

The corn fibre is not intended for fine lines, but answers an excellent purpose for common. It is now made at a profit, the statement of the imperial mills showing a profit of 105,260 florins in a gross receipt of 372,000 florins, a profit of nearly thirty per cent. This does not include the cost of factory, however.

From maize husks are now made yarn, paper stuffs, "flour dough," linen, drilling, oil cloth, fire buckets, &c., also, letter envelopes, flower papers, cigarette papers, photographic and parchment papers. Common paper from husks is already as cheap in Vienna as that from rags. Specimens of tracing and drawing papers are claimed to be superior to any other kind. Fine fancy and colored papers are made with an admixture of husk fibre and rags.

MINERAL CURIOSITY.—The Skowhegan (Me.) claim has in its office two pieces of slate stone, which were taken from the Brownville slate quarry in Piscataquis county, each of which has upon it a landscape scene. On one there is simply a representation of trees, but upon the other there is a river, with a bluff on point land making down to the water, while the point is covered with a dense growth of trees, and what is more singular, they are reflected in a reverse position in the water. These specimens were taken out one hundred feet below the surface of the ground. A large number of similar stones have been found in this quarry.



JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above well known GARDEN SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 28, 1864.

AGRICULTOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 10, 1864.

The following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest, and costs due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 56, John Trubee, part of 1,000 acres, 405-9 acres in Logan county, Muddy river, surveyed in the name of John Trubee; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$5.51.

No. 284, James McClurg, 1,950 acres, part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, on Tennessee river; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$6.82.

No. 1,780, Walter Brooks' heirs, 295 acres, belonging to Ann Graeff, part of 1,000 acres in Hickman county, near Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, surveyed and patented in the name of Walter Brooks; years tax due 1860-1-2, amount of tax \$2.06.

No. 1,967, Samuel Longstreth and J. Bailey, one-half of 18 acres in Monroe county, on Mills creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Means; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.00.

No. 1,970, Same, one-half of 275 acres, Monroe county, on ridge, between E. Fork and Massaic creek, patented in the name of Monroe & Pleasants; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$0.43.

No. 2,069, W. W. Dickerson, 600 acres in Livingston county, on Harrison and Farnquest creeks; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.40.

No. 2,776, Thomas Cropper, part of 3,000 acres, 362½ acres in Union county, on Ohio river, entered by John Cropper; years tax due 1859-90; amount of tax \$10.83.

No. 2,851, James and M. A. Sproule and Jas. Clark, 900 acres in Green county, now Russell, on Russell creek, surveyed in the name of W. Long, patented in the name of A. Humphreys; years tax due 1861-2-3; amount of tax \$6.40.

No. 2,942, Marcus E. Blakemore, 416½ acres in Union county, on Trunkers creek; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$14.58.

No. 2,961, G. W. Buser, 326 acres in Davies county, on Panther creek, surveyed in name of Chas. Chilton; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax 98 cents.

No. 2,983, Thomas Russell, 500 acres on Poughs creek, patented in name of John Scott, Jr.; years tax due 1859-60-1; amount of tax \$9.

No. 3,091, Edwin Lett, 100 acres in Hickman county, on Little Muddy creek, N. W. q., S. 7, T. 1, R. 4, W. 3; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$3.50.

No. 3,121, James Staudenart, 1,333½ acres in Ballard county, pt. ml. entry, No. 7; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$9.33.

No. 3,122, Same, 1,333½ acres in Marshall county, pt. ml. entry, No. 484; years tax due 1860-1-2; amount of tax \$4.67.

No. 3,123, Thomas J. Jett, pt. of 1,216½ acres, 811½ acres in Logan county, on Muddy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$17.03.

No. 3,141, John A. Hicks, 200 acres in Owen county, head of Saver, surveyed in name of Austin Morris; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

No. 3,146, Justus Morse, 60 acres in Marshall county; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$1.28.

No. 3,150, Wm. Edwards, 150 acres in Union county, on waters Cypress; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$4.72.

No. 3,168, W. C. Buck, (Nashville), 300 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer creek, patented in name of Hancock Taylor; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$6.00.

No. 3,129, Janetta Gordon's heirs, 205 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$2.80.

No. 3,130, Same, 600 acres in Ballard county, on Town creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax 75 cts.

No. 3,131, Same, 500 acres in Hickman county, on Mississippi river, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$8.

No. 3,133, Same, 500 acres in Union county, on Highland creek, patented in name of James Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$3.

No. 3,134, Same, 450 acres in Ballard county, on Mayfield creek, patented in name of Jas. Currie; years tax due 1859, 60, 61; amount of tax \$1.93.

No. 3,172, W. J. Anderson, part of 2,264 acres, 954 acres in Ballard county, on Mississippi river, entry No. 98, in name of J. R. Davis; years tax due 1861, 62, 63; amount of tax \$13.50.

No. 3,256, Wm. M. Maxwell, 1,000 acres in Warren county, on Drakes creek; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$7.

No. 3,257, Same, 5,000 acres in Lawrence county, on Big Sandy river; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$8.75.

No. 3,258, Same, 100 acres in Pulaski county; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax 70 cts.

No. 3,163, W. W. Dickerson, 1,111½ acres in Fleming county, between Flemingsburg and the Iron Works; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$15.66.

No. 3,762, Geo. Clarke, 200 acres in Green county, on Trunkers creek, surveyed in name of Jo. Clarke, patented in name of Geo. Clarke; years tax due 1860, 61, 62; amount of tax \$1.40.

## KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!!

Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place. Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge. October 30, 1863-6m.

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Patented October 13, 1863.



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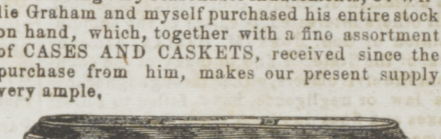
For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes), purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 920 Broadway, Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863-wly.



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## Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P